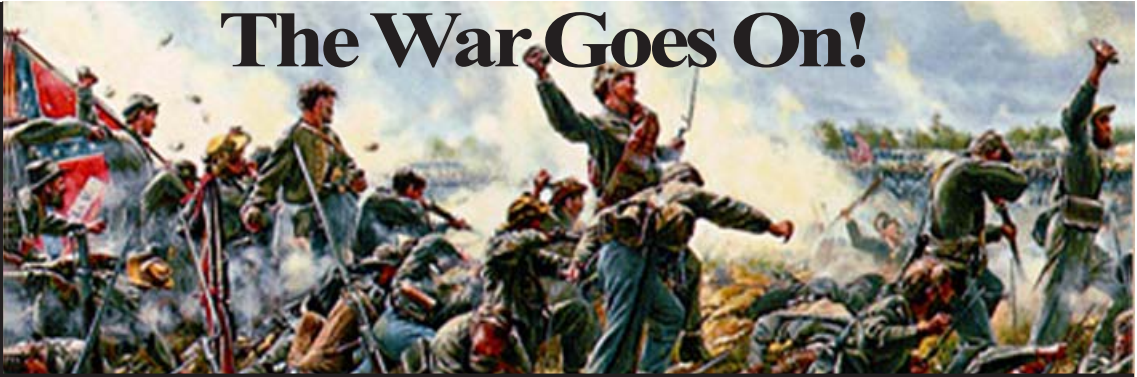


The War Goes On!



Clip from *The Diehards*, by Don Troiani. Courtesy of Historical Art Prints, Southbury, CT.

Background Information:

After First Manassas, the war continues and the 27th Virginia will return to the area thirteen months later to fight the “Second Battle of Manassas” in August, 1862. Once again, the 27th will serve under the direction of General “Stonewall” Jackson and once again the South will emerge victorious. This time the 27th will not be raw recruits; they will be hardened veterans. The Second Battle of Manassas demonstrates that the romantic illusions of war present at First Manassas, are gone. Both armies are now hardened. Nearly 900 Americans are killed at First Manassas compared with close to 4,000 at Second Manassas. Total casualties at Second Manassas are nearly 24,000. Two weeks after Second Manassas, the Battle of Antietam will be fought resulting in approximately 3,650 deaths in a single day.

Over the course of the war, the 27th Virginia will participate in many of the Civil War’s key battles and earn a reputation for being a hard fighting and loyal military unit. In all, the men of the 27th will participate in over 49 engagements including Second Manassas, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and Appomattox. Their story is a part of our history and reflects the experiences of both sides during the Civil War.

Service in the war had a tremendous impact on the communities from which these men came, both during and after the war. This activity will explore what happened to the 27th Virginia during the struggle and the lives of the survivors following the conflict. By studying the individual soldiers in this manner, students can develop a broader understanding of the effects of war on the American people.

Objectives

1. Students will be able to measure distance and locate on a map several Civil War Battles in which the 27th Virginia fought.
2. Students will use historical records and data to analyze the effects of the Civil War on the Soldiers, civilians and community.
3. Students will interpret primary source records to draw conclusions, make historical generalizations, and understand the sequence of events.
4. Students will understand the definition of a military “casualty.”

This module of the Baptism of Fire program addresses the following Standard(s) of Learning:

National: Skills 1a, 1b, 1e, 3e, 4a, 4c, & 4d. Era 5: Civil War and Reconstruction, 2b.

Virginia: History/Social Science VS.1a, 1b, 1d, & 1f, & VS.7b. USI.1a, 1f, 9d, 9e, & 9f. VUS.1a, 1c, & 1d.



Activities

- Distribute to each of the students the page titled 27th Virginia Infantry: Record After the First Battle of Manassas that matches the identity of the soldier the student used in the module “*A Call to Arms*.” Again, these are actual records of men who fought at First Manassas and elsewhere in the Civil War.

- Distribute to each student the worksheet After First Manassas: The War Goes On (Page 4).

1. How many men who fought in the battle did your class study?

*This number represents the number of soldiers that your class “enlisted” in the **Baptism of Fire** module “*A Call to Arms*”. It should correspond to the number of students in your class. If you choose, your class can look at all of the soldiers provided in “*A Call to Arms*.”*

2. How many of the soldiers in your class were casualties in the battle?

At the end of the field trip, the Park Ranger/guide provided information on the class’s list of soldiers regarding who were casualties at the First Battle of Manassas. A battlefield casualty is defined as anyone who was killed, wounded, captured, or missing in action as a result of the battle. The activity is set up so that generally there are two casualties for every ten students (the first eight in every group of ten are unharmed, the last two are the casualties). The only exception occurs from numbers 31 - 40, in which there are 3 casualties. If you did not attend a field trip to the park, a list of casualties is provided on page 7.

3. Express as a fraction the number of men who were not casualties of battle.

Using subtraction, have the students create the fraction of men who survived the battle unscathed. The denominator should be the number of soldiers (see #1 above), and the numerator will be the difference between the denominator and the number of casualties in the class (#2 above).

4. Of just the casualties, express as a percentage the number of men who were wounded, killed, and captured.

Consider only the soldiers studied by the class to make simple fractions regarding the various casualty types (wounded, killed, captured) and then convert the fraction to percentage. the denominator will be the total casualties (#2 above); the numerator will be the total casualties for each type.

Map Activity

1. With the appropriate colored pencil/pen, circle the battle(s) in which your soldier was wounded, captured, or killed.

The map contains 23 of the 49 battles and campaigns in which the 27th Virginia participated. Once they have read the fact sheets and circled the appropriate names of battles, have them compare and contrast the maps. Of the soldiers studied by the class, how many made it through all four years of war without becoming a casualty? Which soldier became a casualty the most number of times? The fewest?



2-3 Measuring distance on a map.

Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Virginia, were the capitals of the Union and Confederacy, respectively. Using the scale in the lower left corner of the page, the students should be able to determine that the two cities are less than 100 miles apart.

NOTE: The map is to scale only in the areas running south from Harper's Ferry. To fit the map onto the page, the area north of Harper's Ferry had to be compressed. Any attempt to match scale, or determine distance above Harper's Ferry will result in inaccurate measurements.

4. Based on the information your class has, what battle has the highest total casualties? Number of killed? Number of wounded? Number of missing?

Have your class collaborate and share their information to compile the statistics necessary to answer these questions. Ask the students to reflect upon what it was like back in the soldier's home town as news of each of these battles reached home.

5. List the battles in which the 27th Virginia Infantry fought in chronological order for a newspaper article. Put this list on another piece of paper and comment on the costliest battles.

*Using other resources like E. B. Long's [*A Civil War Day by Day*](#), the [*Civil War Soldier's and Sailor's System*](#) or any other reference, have the students develop a chronology highlighting losses for the 27th.*

Factoid:

Of the approximately 489 men who fought with the 27th Virginia Infantry at the First Battle of Manassas, only 9 were still with the regiment when they surrendered at Appomattox in April, 1865.

Newspaper Activity

This exercise is designed to pull together and reinforce the different lessons used by the students to learn about the 27th Virginia Infantry. Using the information gathered, have the students write a news article or obituary about their soldier. For some of the soldiers, much of the biographical information is not available. Encourage them to be creative about their soldier's wartime experiences, heroic deeds and what he did after the war, etc. the worksheet for this activity on page 6.

The following is an example of an actual obituary for a Civil War veteran:

Robert Castleman Paul

Robert Castleman Paul was born in Winchester, VA, April 22, 1842 and moved to Georgetown about 1850. He lived there and at Washington DC, until 1855, when he moved to Alexandria, VA. He joined the Old Dominion Rifles in 1861 and in May left for Manassas to join the Confederate Army, 17th Virginia Infantry, of Longstreet's Brigade, he was in the battle of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, also at Manassas, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Seven Day's Battles about Richmond. He was captured at Frazier's farm and was a prisoner at Fort Warren, near Boston, about a month, being exchanged in time for the Maryland campaign. He took part in the battles of Boonesborough and Sharpsburg, and there was captured with eleven others, was held for a few days, and then paroled, going home to Harrisonburg, VA, until exchanged. Later he was in the battle of Fredericksburg, Manassas Gap, Flat Creek, Drewry's Bluff, Manchester, and Cold Harbor. He was elected first lieutenant of Company I on December 24, 1863, and served with this company until four days before Lee surrender, being wounded at Dinwiddie Courthouse. He was under General Longstreet all during the war and was in command of Company I at the end. Comrade Paul was in business at Harrisonburg, VA for about ten years after the war, then went west and settled at Mexico, Mo, in April 1880, where he was in business until his death, April 14, 1918. He leaves a wife, four daughters and five sons.



Worksheet: After First Manassas: The War Goes On

Prior to the battle of First Manassas many young Soldiers viewed the war as a marvelous adventure. However, thousands of men were killed or wounded during the First Battle of Manassas. The men in both the Union and Confederate armies now realized that being a soldier was a far more dangerous occupation than many of them had initially realized. They also started thinking that the war would not end after just this one battle and that they would have to be prepared to fight again.

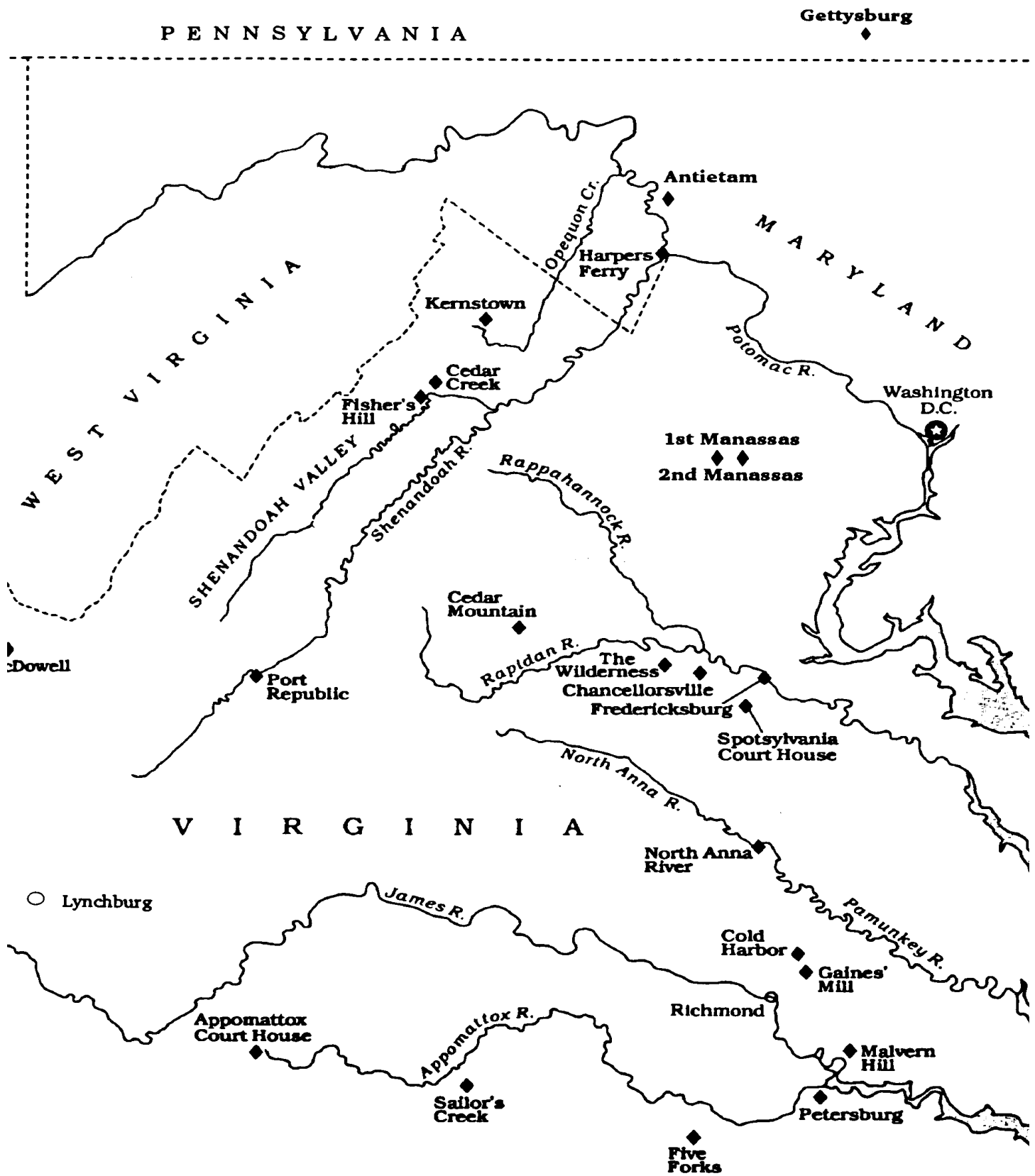
Activity: Of the Confederate regiments who fought at First Manassas, the 27th Virginia suffered some of the highest casualties. Considering just the soldiers you and your classmates studied, answer the following questions:

1. How many Soldiers that fought in the battle did your class study? _____
2. How many of the Soldiers studied were casualties in the battle? _____
3. Express as a fraction the number of Soldiers who were not casualties in the battle: _____
4. Of just the casualties, express as a percentage the number of men:
 - a. Who were wounded: _____
 - b. Who were killed: _____
 - c. Who were captured: _____

The First Battle of Manassas was just one of many Civil War battles that the 27th Virginia Infantry would fight in. By the time the war ended in April, 1865, the 27th Virginia had participated in 49 campaigns, battles, and engagements. Many of the men who had survived the First Battle of Manassas would not be so lucky later on. Your teacher will provide you with information regarding what happened to your soldier later in the Civil War.

Activity: Read over the information provided by your teacher. Then, using the map on the next page, do the following activities. This map shows some of the important battles that the 27th fought in.

1. With a colored pencil/pen, circle the battle(s) in which your soldier became a casualty. Use the following colors to represent the type of casualty; **Red: wounded**, **Blue: captured**, **Green: killed**.
2. How far apart were the opposing capitals during the Civil War? _____
3. At the end of the war, the 27th Virginia surrendered at Appomattox Court House. If the survivors lived in Lexington, Virginia, how far did they have to travel to get home? _____
4. Based on the information your class has, what battle has the highest total casualties? _____
Highest number of killed? _____
Highest number of wounded? _____
Highest number of missing? _____
5. List the battles in which the 27th Virginia Infantry fought in chronological order for a newspaper article. Put this list on another piece of paper and comment on the costliest battles.



**CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS
IN EASTERN VIRGINIA**



Newspaper Writing

By now you have learned a great deal about your soldier who fought with the 27th Virginia, not only at the First Battle of Manassas, but also in the rest of the Civil War. Now pretend you are the editor of the obituary column at the *Lexington Gazette*. You have just received word that your soldier has died. Write an obituary for your soldier. Use the information you learned in class before your trip, what you learned with the Park Ranger at Manassas National Battlefield Park, and what you have learned since your trip. Be creative!

The Lexington Gazette



27th Virginia Infantry

Casualty List from First Manassas

July 21, 1861

**Card
Number:**

- 9. James Robert Montague - Wounded in the thigh. Hospitalized until Sept. 1861.
- 10. Charles Copland Wight - Wounded in the head.
- 14. Thomas Bradley Mullen - Fired captured cannon at Brigade of Yankees causing them to retreat.
- 19. William David Pitzer - Wounded in the forearm and leg.
- 20. Frederick Davidson - Killed. Last words were "Tell my mother I died for a glorious cause."
- 29. Thomas Ira West, Jr. - Captured, exchanged, and then was AWOL for a month.
- 30. John Warwick Daniel - Wounded.
- 31. William H. Jennings - Wounded twice as colorbearer. Discharged for disability 8/21/61.
- 39. John Joseph Hileman Wounded in cheek by piece of shell.
- 40. Asbury C. McClure - Killed in the first charge made by the Regiment. Shot through the breast.
- 49. Andrew George Davidson Shanklin - Wounded in the side and shoulder. Died 8/17/61.
- 50. David Guthrie Bowyer - Wounded in the head, side and leg (causing it to be shortened).
Discharged September 1861.